Biologie du ceteau, Dicologoglossa cuneata (Moreau). Ethologie alimentaire.

The study of the feeding behavior of D.cuneata (Moreau)(Soleidae, Pleuronectiformes), and the structure of the alimentary tract, show that this sp is a predator of benthic invertebrates or invertebrate fragments wrecked. According to the increasing depth and the progressive decrease of water movements, its food preference is fragments of adult Bivalvia, Polychaeta and Amphipoda. In this work, the feeding behavior is studied in relation to age, sex and state of sexual maturity. 3 patterns of seasonal bathymetric movements are proposed. (1) Anadromous trophic migration which takes place during sprig with movements towards the coast due to the warming of the waters. (2) Catadromous genetic migration, concerning in summer adults only. (3) In winter, the whole population moves from the coast to waters deeper than 30 m owing to the cooling of the waters and the increase of average water movements. Analysis of movements of the immature population bas shown the existence of a nursery of D.cuneata in the south-west area of the fishing grounds surrounding the Isle of Oleron.

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